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vitality, so that when the time came, they were able to form a great nation. We must all deplore the manner of the breach, and the attendant bitterness; but no policy of imperial consolidation practicable in the eighteenth century would have afforded a happier solution.

It is a pity that Dr. Root's admirable erudition and scientific detachment are not joined to a better style. His writing is not only unformed, but frequently ungrammatical. Such a sentence as, "The frequent and voluminous letters of these royal appointees to the home government fail to reveal but little sympathy with the colonists" (p. 367), really expresses the exact opposite of his meaning.

A few unimportant mistakes in proof-reading have been noticed. The index is fairly adequate, but might with advantage be somewhat enlarged.

W. L. GRANT.

Diplomatic Negotiations of American Naval Officers, 1778-1883.

By CHARLES OSCAR PAULLIN, Lecturer on Naval History in the George Washington University. [The Albert Shaw Lectures on Diplomatic History, 1911.] (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1912. Pp. 380.)

At a time when naval programmes are occupying the attention of the public it is desirable to point out that the naval officer serves often most efficiently as an agent of peace. This book in which Dr. Paullin has described diplomatic negotiations in which naval officers have been concerned will enable the reader to form a judgment on the proposition recently made that naval officers who are no longer in active naval service be sent on diplomatic missions. It is to be remembered, however, that the negotiations of which the record is given were with few exceptions carried on while the officer was still in active service and had at command a force which might emphasize the demands he urged. Such evidences of power were more convincing than the oral or written arguments, particularly after the arguments had filtered through interpreters who were anxious in the less advanced states to make the requests agreeable to their sovereigns. With his fleet behind him, as Dr. Paullin says, "the sailor diplomat is preeminently a 'shirt-sleeve' diplomatist". One has merely to recall such names as John Paul Jones, Edward Preble, John Rodgers, Stephen Decatur, mentioned in the early chapters, to imagine that their policy would be direct and positive.

It might be questioned whether the career of John Paul Jones as a diplomatic agent entitles him to the attention which he receives from the author, but the chapter relating to his career well serves to point out the close relation of the diplomatic and naval service during the period of the American Revolution. As a diplomatist Jones displays another of the many sides of his character. He presses the claims for indemnity which arose in consequence of the war, yet seems eager for new activities.

The chapters on negotiations during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century with the states of northern Africa show the advantages of naval diplomacy in striking manner. The Barbary States of that period were not to be influenced simply by tactful phrasing of the demand when the United States was offering as ransom three thousand dollars per man to redeem those who had been taken by Mediterranean pirates. "That the United States led all other nations in resisting the exactions of the Barbary corsairs, and that American naval officers, in the use of both warlike and peaceful means, were important factors in establishing the policy of resistance, will always be a source of gratification to patriotic Americans" (p. 121). As an evidence of the fairness of some of the treaties negotiated at this time and under such circumstances, it may be said they are still binding.

The early relations with Turkey were usually in the hands of naval officers, often because the officers were in the neighborhood and knew the conditions. Commodore Porter, who had resigned from the navy, was appointed the first permanent diplomatic representative of the United States to Turkey.

As trade usually preceded any other relations with remote regions, the agent for protecting the trade—the navy—was naturally the first representative of the government to appear in these regions. Thus the representatives of the United States came to China and the navy, especially under Commodore Kearny, prepared the way for the negotiations resulting in the treaty of 1844.

The opening of Japan and the diplomacy of Commodore Perry is vividly described. The treaty opening Korea to the commerce of the United States was concluded after many tribulations by Commodore Shufeldt as commissioner plenipotentiary, and remained in force till Korea became a part of Japan.

Many of the islands of the Pacific and portions of Western Africa have been the field of negotiations of the "sailor diplomats".

The book affords a view of events in the foreign relations of the United States between the years 1778 and 1883 of which the significance might easily escape notice except in striking instances such as the negotiations of Commodore Perry with Japan. There would naturally be differences of opinion as to the value of the services rendered by the naval officers mentioned by Dr. Paullin. The narrative style makes the book easy reading. The index furnishes convenient references. Numerous foot-notes show the range of the author's preparation for his work.

GEORGE G. WILSON.

Lee the American. By GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1912. Pp. xiv, 324.)

THIS book, from a scion of the oldest family in New England, is a singular tribute to the character of General Lee and its influence upon American life and history. Mr. Bradford closes his studies with the